CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1829. [NO. 651.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

SAMUEL FERGUSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has just returned from New York, where he laid in a large stock of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.

which he is now opening in the store lately occupied as a Hardware store by Mr. James Baker, on the South East corner of Market Square. He invites the inhabitants of Fayetteville and merchants and others of the interior, to call and examine his stock, which will be sold very low at wholesale or retail, for cash or country produce.

To Farmers.

S. F. has an excellent assortment of Negro Cloths and Shoes, to which he invites the attention of slave holders.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 50tf.

Hats, Shoes, &c.

HOYT & STURGES,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have lately opened on the North East corner of Market-square, a large and general assortment of Hats, Gentlemen's, Ladies', Children's and coarse Shoes, Blacking, &c., of the most durable and fashionable kinds, which they will sell as low as similar articles can be purchased in this town.

They expect to receive in a few days an additional supply of fashionable Hats, and other articles in their line, and will keep their stock frequently replenished by further supplies.

They invite to an examination of the above articles, which will be sold wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 50tf.

Baltimore, Washington & Georgetown

New Line of Coaches.

Through from four and a half to five hours.

WILL leave Lyford's FOUNTAIN INN, Light Street, on Thursday, 6th inst. at half past 8 o'clock in the morning, for Washington, and continue to run daily; at the same time, will leave Barnard's Mansion Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, (near the President's House,) for Baltimore.

☞ Books kept at the above places, and also at the Stage Office, No. 2, south Calvert street, for the reception of passengers' names.

☞ Fare two dollars and fifty cents.

Nov. 3—50-13t

Wants a Situation,

A YOUNG MAN who is well acquainted with business in general, and who will make himself useful in every way and manner that can be required of a Clerk. Undoubted reference will be given. For further particulars, inquire at the Observer Office.

November 19. 50tf.

AUCTION SALE OF

Lands and Negroes.

THE undersigned, in virtue of a Deed of Trust to them made, will, on *TUESDAY the 8th day of December next*, it being the week of the County Court of Cumberland, offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the Market House in Fayetteville, between

20 & 30 *SLAVES,*

Of the likeliest kind, consisting principally of prime field hands. They will, at the same time and place, offer for sale, a most valuable

PLANTATION,

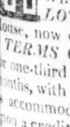
situate about 8 miles above Fayetteville, within less than one mile of the Cape Fear River, from whence it is navigable to Wilmington, containing about 3500 acres, great part of which is well adapted to the culture of Corn and Cotton, and the whole of the woodland well stocked with excellent pine timber. Carver's creek runs through the lands, and there are erected on the estate

Two Saw MILLS,

Requiring but slight repairs to operate advantageously. The stream is never-failing, and will drive one saw in the dryest season. There is a good plantation opened on the premises, considerable part of which is newly cleared; there is also a framed house with brick chimnies, sufficiently large for a family of ordinary size; and the situation as healthy as any in the country.

There will also be sold, one other Tract, lying a few miles above, on the River, called the "Island Tract," containing about 300 acres, and of excellent quality.

Also, will be sold, at the same time and place, a valuable *STORE HOUSE*, with a good cellar, situate at the foot of the Clarendon Bridge, and admirably calculated for a Grocery.



And also, a large well finished *AUCTION STORE* and Ground, near Winslow & Huske's store. And, also, the *LOT and BUILDINGS* near the Court House, now occupied by James Seawell, Esq.

TERMS OF SALE.—The Slaves will be sold for one-third cash, the residue upon a credit of six months, with approved security, negotiable at Bank or accommodation paper. The Lands will be sold upon a credit of one and two years, with the like security, and negotiable at Bank. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to view the property, which will at any time be shown by James Seawell, Esq., to whose possession it will remain till the day of sale.

The undersigned will, at the same time and place, offer for sale, ten shares of *Clarendon Bridge Stock*, on a credit of six months, for approved negotiable paper at Bank. This Stock has become highly valuable, it appearing by the nett proceeds of the last year, now in the hands of a Receiver appointed by the Court of Equity, that the dividend will amount to nearly ten per cent.

HENRY SEAWELL.
GIDEON SEAWELL,

November 7, 1829. 49-ts.

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally, that they have established a

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory

On the East side of Gillespie street, a few rods South of the Market, under the firm of NOTT & SUMNER, where they will keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of all articles connected with their line, of superior workmanship, and at prices to suit the exigency of the times.

They also offer to the public, a new article called

The Sheet Iron Portable OVEN,

For baking bread, meats and all kinds of pastry; this Oven is in extensive use in the Northern Cities, and for convenience and economy is surpassed by none in the United States.

Orders from the country for any article in their line will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOSEPH SUMNER.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work, and Repairing neatly executed at the shortest notice. N. & S.

Fayetteville, November 19. 50-6m.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Canal is now open for navigation.

The Locks are 100 feet in length, by 22 feet in width, and the Canal can be navigated by vessels within those dimensions, and drawing 7 feet water.

The rates of toll have been fixed so low, as to make it the cheapest, as well as the most expeditious and safe channel of communication between the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware. Any information in relation to the canal, rates of toll, &c. may be had on application at the company's office, No. 41 Walnut street, Philadelphia

Horses for towing may always be hired at a low price at either end of the canal.

ROBERT M. LEWIS, President
Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company.
H. D. GILPIN, Secretary. Nov. 3—50-tf

Important.

INDIGESTION.—The Anti-Dyspeptic Stomach Pills, an auxiliary to the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, which within the last two years has cured thousands in the U. States, of that distressing disease called dyspepsia or indigestion

A box of these pills will accompany every bottle of the elixir, without any increase of price. It has been found by experience that certain cases of dyspepsia are rendered obstinate by a torpid state of the liver, which, from the deficient secretion of healthy bile causes that state of costiveness that is so troublesome to the most dyspeptics. These pills taken in conjunction with the elixir, increase the biliary secretion, stimulates and removes the obstructions of the liver, and causes a healthy secretion of bile, which proves the natural purgative to the whole alimentary canal.

Loss of appetite,	Sickness of the stomach,
Pain in the Pit of the stomach,	Belching up sour water from the stomach,
Costiveness,	Dizziness of the head,
Flatulency and moving of wind in the bowels,	Lowness of spirit,
	Palpitation of the heart,

With general weakness of the whole body.

The basis of this Elixir is vegetable and perfectly innocent in its operation; destroys that sour taste the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines are increased, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

DR. C. L. SMITH, *Dear Sir:* Having been afflicted for some time with the distressing effects produced by indigestion, I was induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, and after the use of three bottles, my stomach was perfectly restored to its former tone and usefulness.

I am convinced from experience that purgatives in cases of this kind are injurious, "instead of being beneficial." Any one labouring under this disease, and will make a trial of this elixir, will soon be convinced of its unrivalled excellence. Respectfully yours,

H. BEDLOW.

February 3, 1829.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

DR. Dawson's Urethritic Balsam, much celebrated for the cure of Gonorrhœa, long standing Gleet, and all difficulties in the urinary passages arising from structure or gravel, with complete directions accompanying every bottle.

New York, June 4, 1829.

DR. DAWSON, *Sir:* The person of whom I had two bottles of Urethric Balsam, had a wish that I should communicate to you the great benefits I received from the use of it in gravel. I have been several times sounded by surgeons, who have all agreed that I had stone in the bladder. One of them declared an operation for the stone was the only means of restoring my ease and comfort. Since I have been using your balsam, it is almost incredible to say, I have passed nearly a wine glass full of rough gravel stones from the bladder, since which the pain and uneasiness has entirely left me. My only object for the liberty I have taken in addressing you, is to give publicity to this valuable medicine. Your serv't.

JOHN B. WATERFORD.

Philadelphia, April 27, 1829.

MR. DAWSON, *Sir:* I have used your Urethritic Balsam for a complicated affection of the urinary passage attended with gleet, and received great benefit by its use, whilst I was using it, several gravel stones passed off from the bladder. I have reason to think it a good remedy. Your humble servant,

JAMES Y. RAMAGE.

DR. MILDERBURG'S

Indian Vegetable Compound,

For the growth and nourishment of *HAIR* on bald places.

Dr. M. in his travels through the Creek nation of Indians, during his residence of two years, paid particular attention to their method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and used for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians, whenever the heads of their children became scurfed to get several plants, bruise and boil the juice in bear's oil; with this their heads were annointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced. Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing this ointment at the roots of the hair two or three times a week. The reason they gave, when interrogated by the Doctor, for this custom was, that it made *long black hair.*

This elegant cerate is perfectly innocent in its operations on the skin, stimulating the dormant capiliary vessels to a healthy secretion of matter, so necessary to the formation of hair.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1829.

MR. WM. L. RUSHTON, I have this day used the last of the Indian Cerate I had from you; it has answered my expectations; the bald place I showed you is covered with a fine growth of hair. You will have the goodness to send by the steamboat line one dozen of the Indian Cerate, well packed, directed to me, as soon as possible, which I propose to take to London with me for the use of my friends. Yours, &c

D. J. LUKEMAN.

The above Medicines for sale by John H. Pearce, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C. 36

KYLE & DAILEY.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection in business under the above Firm, respectfully announce to the public, that they have taken the brick Store on Hay Street, two doors East of the Lafayette Hotel, where they are now opening for sale, wholesale and retail, a large and well selected assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

HATS, SHOES, &c.

They will also receive in a few days, a splendid assortment of

Earthenware.

They deem it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the various articles. ☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine their assortment. They feel confident that all articles in their line will be found much cheaper than they have ever been offered in this market.

JAS. KYLE,
P. DAILEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11. 59tf.

Virginia State Lottery,

For the benefit of the Richmond Dock Company,
4th Class.

60 Number Lottery—9 drawn Ballots.

To be drawn at Richmond, on Friday, 11th December, 1829.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	15,000 Dols.	20 of	150 Dols.
1 do	6,000 Dols.	24 of	100 Dols.
1 do	4,000 Dols.	51 do	70 Dols.
1 do	3,000 Dols.	51 do	60 Dols.
1 do	2,025 Dols.	51 do	50 Dols.
5 do	1,000 Dols.	51 do	40 Dols.
5 do	500 Dols.	102 do	30 Dols.
5 do	400 Dols.	1530 do	10 Dols.
10 do	300 Dols.	11475 do	5 Dols.
10 do	200 Dols.		

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters*, $1 25.

The cash will be paid at sight for all prizes, and the Drawings sent where requested.

☞ Orders per mail or private conveyance, will meet with the same attention as if on personal application, if addressed to

B. W. Hewson.

PETERSBURG, Va.

November 19.

Notice.

THE *WARE HOUSE* on the bank of the River, known as Mac Neil's, and lately occupied by the Steam Boat Company, is now open for the reception of property on Storage, at low rates. Apply to

JOHN LUMSDEN, At the Toll House.

November 2, 1829. 48-5t.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 33tf.

For Sale,

40 Kegs FFF. Gunpowder,
10 Barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 Ditto Linseed Oil.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

August 20, 1829. 37tf.

From the Newbern Spectator.

COLONEL DAVIDSON.

It has been remarked, by one of the most chaste and literary writers of our country, that merit, wherever it is found, never failed to emerge from obscurity, and assume its proper rank and estimation in the world. This assertion was never more truly exemplified, than in the life of the subject of this biographical sketch. Just emerging into manhood, at the "hour which tried men's souls," he quickly decided upon the cause he should espouse, and manfully fought, and gloriously died for his country. His services were too great to be easily forgotten; and our Legislature, feeling the grateful sense of the obligation due him, upon the division of Rowan County gave the new County which was thereby created, the appellation of Davidson.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant in the North Carolina line, and Brigadier General in the Militia of that State, was the youngest son of George Davidson, who removed with his family, from Lancaster county, in Pennsylvania, in the year 1750, to Rowan county, in North Carolina.

William was born in the year 1746, and and was educated in a plain country manner, at an academy in Charlotte, the county town of Mecklenburg, which adjoins Rowan.

Like most of the enterprising youth of America, Davidson repaired to the standard of his country, on the commencement of the revolutionary war, and was appointed a Major in one of the first regiments formed by the government of North Carolina.

In this character, he marched with the North Carolina line, under Brigadier General Nash, to the main army in New Jersey, where he served under the Commander-in-Chief, until the North Carolina line was detached in November, 1779, to reinforce the Southern army, commanded by Major General Lincoln. Previous to this event, Major Davidson was promoted to the command of a regiment, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

As he passed through North Carolina, Davidson obtained permission to visit his family, from which he had been absent nearly three years. The delay produced by this visit saved him from captivity, as he found Charleston so closely invested when he arrived in its neighborhood, as to prevent his rejunction with his regiment.

Soon after the surrender of General Lincoln and his army, the loyalists of North Carolina, not doubting the complete success of the royal forces, began to embody themselves for the purpose of contributing their active aid in the field to the subsequent operations of the British General.—They were numerous in the Western parts of the State, and especially in the highland settlement about Cross Creek. Lieutenant Colonel Davidson put himself at the head of some of our Militia called out to quell the insurrection.

He proceeded with vigour in the execution of his trust; and in an engagement with a party of loyalists near Calson's mill, he was severely wounded; the ball entered the umbilical region, and passed through his body near the kidneys. This confined him for 8 weeks; when recovering, he instantly took the field, having been recently appointed Brigadier General by the government of N. Carolina, in the place of Brigadier General Rutherford, taken at the battle of Camden. He exerted himself, in conjunction with General Sumner and Colonel Davie, to interrupt the progress of Lord Cornwallis in his advance towards Salisbury, & throughout that eventful period, gave unceasing evidences of his zeal and firmness in upholding his falling country.

After the victory obtained by Morgan at the Cowpens, Davidson was among the most active of his countrymen in assembling the Militia of his district, to enable General Greene, who had joined the light corps under Morgan, to stop the progress of the advancing enemy; and was detached by General Greene, on the night of the last day of January, to guard the very ford selected by Lord Cornwallis for his passage of the Catawba river on the next morning. Davidson possessed himself of the post on the night, at the head of three hundred men; and having placed a piquet near the shore, stationed his corps at some small distance from the ford.

General Henry Lee, from whose "memoirs of the war in the Southern Department of the United States," we copy the present sketch of General Davidson, gives the following account of the battle:

"A disposition was immediately made to dislodge Davidson, which the British General, O'Hara, with the guards, effected. Lieutenant Colonel Hall led with the light company, followed by the grenadiers. The current was rapid, the stream waist deep, and five hundred yards in width. The soldiers crossed in platoons, supporting each other's steps. When Lieutenant Colonel Hall reached the middle of the river, he was descried by the American centinels, whose challenge and fire brought Davidson's corps into array. Deserted by his guide, Hall passed directly across, not knowing the landiug place, which lay below him. This deviation from the common course rendered it necessary for Davidson to incline to the right; but this manœuvre, although promptly performed, was not effected until the light infantry had gained the shore. A fierce conflict ensued, which was well supported by Davidson and his inferior force. The militia at length yielded, and Davidson, while mounting his horse to direct the retreat, was killed. Our loss was small, excepting General Davidson, an active, zealous, influential officer. The British Lieutenant Colonel Hall was also killed, with three of the light infantry, and thirty-six wounded. Lord Cornwallis's horse was shot under him, and fell as soon as he got upon the shore. Leslee's horses were carried down the stream and with difficulty saved; and O'Hara's tumbled over with him in the water."

The loss of Brigadier General Davidson would have always been felt in any stage of the war. It was particularly detrimental in its effect at this period, as he was the chief instrument relied upon by General Greene for the assemblage of the militia; an event all important at this crisis, and anxiously desired by the American General. The ball passed through his breast, and he instantly fell dead.

This promising soldier was thus lost to his country in the meridian of life, and at a moment when his services would have been highly beneficial to her. He was a man of popular manners, pleasing address, active and indefatigable. Enamoured with the profession of arms, and devoted to the great cause for which he had fought, his future usefulness may be inferred from his former conduct.

The Congress of the United States, in gratitude for his services, and in commemoration of the sense of his worth, passed the following resolution, directing the erection of a monument to his memory.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council of the State of North Carolina be desired to erect a monument, at the expense of the U. States, not exceeding the value of five hundred dollars, to the memory of the late Brigadier General Davidson, who commanded the Militia of the District of Salisbury, in the State of North Carolina, and was killed on the first day of February last, fighting gallantly in the defence of the liberty and independence of these States.

The swiftest yet!—The new steam boat President, at New York, left that city on Friday last for Providence, in her regular line of duty. She made the trip, against a strong head wind, in fourteen hours. From Newport to Providence, thirty miles, she run in one hour and forty minutes, being at the rate of one mile in three minutes and twenty seconds, which is at the rate of *eighteen miles an hour.* This is the swiftest "walking on the water" ever known.

A Postscript to the Augusta Chronicle gives the following account of another Fire, which happened in that city on the night of the 7th inst.

Destructive Fire.—We stop the press to announce the melancholy intelligence, that our unfortunate city has again become a prey to the devouring element. The fire was at first discovered about 12 o'clock, in a back building occupied by Mr. H. Parsons or Mr. T. Richards, on the North side of Broad street, five or six doors below Campbell st. Every effort to stay its progress at the commencement was in vain—the wind set briskly from the West, and the flames continued with unabated fury till they had destroyed all the wooden buildings, above and below, between the brick buildings of P. Bennoch, Esq. on the West, and Col. Wm. Cumming on the East—extending back of the latter, through the out-buildings of the brick range and dwelling of T. Cumming, Esq., where they were finally stayed, but still continue raging within those bounds.

Pottsville, Pa. Oct. 31.

Influence of a Canal.—Prior to the completion of the Schuylkill Navigation, this part of the country was considered as "a barren and mountainous waste," not worthy the attention of capitalists, although it was well known that its bowels were well stored with anthracite coal. Since the completion of the above improvement, the attention of capitalists has been drawn towards us, and property has risen in value, within the last five or six years, at a rate almost unparalleled in this country, and is now selling at prices which would stagger the belief of the most credulous, were it not in our power to substantiate our statements with illustrations derived from ocular proof.

Five years ago the "Peacock" tract of coal land, belonging to the New York and Schuylkill Coal Company, was purchased by them for the sum of 9,000 dollars.—Last week it was sold and bought in by the original seller for the sum of 42,000 dollars. The present owner, we understand, would not dispose of it for 70,000 dollars.

A tract of 120 acres, on the Broad Mountain, was disposed of for the sum of 12,000 dollars, which was bought nine months ago for 1,400 dollars.

One fourth of another tract of 450 acres, on the Broad Mountain, has been disposed of for 9,000 dollars, at which rate the whole tract would be worth 36,000 dollars. But this estimate is too low—the remainder three-fourths will bring that sum alone at the present time. This tract was purchased about six years ago for 190 dollars.

A tract on the West Branch sold for 6,000 dollars, which was purchased nine months ago for 700 dollars.

Another tract sold for 16,000 dollars, which was purchased nine months ago for 1,000 dollars.

All these sales have taken place within the last week, besides several others, of which we have not heard the particulars.

Miner's Journal.

"Variety Store" broken up.—The Pittsburgh Statesman contains the following:—

"A dozen rogues were apprehended a short time since, and eleven were put in jail. They were in company, and the concern embraced all ages, sexes and conditions—men, women, and children. Their operations were equally diversified. They stole and secreted in their depositories, spirits of turpentine, by the barrel; flour do.; rye, corn, &c. by the bag. Pork in the hog, taking the "whole hog round," jack-planes, bitts, augers, trowels, and all kinds of *trumpery*, making a general and complete assortment, which, collected, gives our Mayor's office the appearance of a "Variety Store." The several partners in this concern are now on trial; and we are told that the investigations will discover many who have been secretly connected with this firm. We will publish the names of the principals, and the muster-roll of the subordinates, as soon as they may be ascertained."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated "Port Gibson, (Mis.) Sept. 22.

"Yesterday we had another affair of honor between Mr. Thomas Brown and Mr. Chester Harding, both of this town. They met at the Grand Gulf, and fought with muskets, 20 paces, 15 buck shot. The latter received the charge of the former in the breast, and is considered mortally wounded. The former escaped without injury.

A reason for sleeping in church.—There is no better turn any where recorded, than the following anecdote.

"Why, (said a country clergyman to one of his flock,) do you always sleep in your pew, when I am in the pulpit, while you are all attention to every stranger I invite?"

"Because, sir, when you preach I am sure all's right; but I can't trust a stranger without keeping a good look out.

Easy living.—One Eli Easy, who lately figured in a New York obituary, writes that he is still living and likely to live. He says he does nothing but eat, drink and sleep at the town's charge.

A tall fellow, standing in the pit of Dublin Theatre, was repeatedly entreated to sit down, but would not, when a voice from the upper gallery called out, "Let him alone, honey, he's a tailor, and he's *resting himself.*

FOREIGN.

New York, November 17.

The Treaty of Peace is at last come.—The New York packet, which arrived last night, brings us London papers to the 16th ult. inclusive, and they furnish official copies of the treaty, which will be found at length below—but of which, for the benefit of those who do not read long documents, we annex a summary made by the Liverpool Chronicle.

Since our last publication, the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey has been published. It consists of sixteen articles by the last of which the treaty is to be ratified within six weeks, and is signed by Count Diebitsh, Count Orloff, and Count Pahlen.—Moldavia and Wallachia, Adrianople, Silistria, the whole extent of the Balkan from Emine as far as Kazan, Bourgas, Sizopolas and all the places which the Russian troops have occupied in Roumelia, are to be restored to the Porte. The Pruth, from Moldavia to the Danube, and the Danube to the mount of St. George's will continue to form the frontier line between the two empires. The Danube is to be navigable to the merchant vessels of the Powers, but Russian ships of war are not to go beyond the junction of the Danube with the Pruth. The line following the limit of the Gouriel, from the Black Sea as far as Imentia, and from thence to the junction of the Akhaltzik, Kars, and Georgia, including the town of Akhaltzik, is to be the frontier of Georgia, Mingrelia, and other provinces of the Caucasus united to Russia. All the countries to the south and west of this line, together with Kars, Erzeroum, and other towns and pachalicks which have been occupied by the Russian troops, are to be under the dominion of the Porte. The privileges of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia are secured to them. The six districts detached from Servia are to be restored, and the clauses of the treaty of Akermann referring to Servia are to be immediately observed by the Porte. The 7th article claims great privileges and immunities for Russian vessels trading to Turkey, and for Russian subjects residing in the dominions of the Porte. The latter are to be under the exclusive jurisdiction and police of the Ministers and the Consuls of Russia; and the Black Sea, the Dardanelles, and the canal of Constantinople are to be open to all merchant vessels of Powers at peace with the Sublime Porte. An infraction of any of the stipulations in this article, without prompt redress, is to be taken as a declaration of hostility. By the 8th article the Porte is to pay, in the course of eighteen months, 1,500,000 ducats of Holland, (about £750,000) as an indemnity to Russian merchants for losses in consequence of the measures relating to the navigation of the Bosphorus, at different periods since 1806. The next article refers to the indemnity for the expenses of the war, the amount of which is fixed in a separate treaty. The Porte is to declare its entire adhesion to the treaty of July 6, 1827, concluded at London. Until the complete evacuation of the territories occupied by the Russian troops, the time for which is fixed by a separate treaty, the administration of affairs there is to be under the influence of Russia. The thirteenth article provides, that there shall be an entire indemnity for the subjects of both powers for every thing they may have done or said during the war.

All prisoners of war, on both sides, are to be set free, without ransom or condition, and furnished with means to reach the frontiers. All previous treaties and conventions, with the exceptions of those annulled by the present treaties, are to be carried into effect. By a separate treaty the indemnity for the expenses of the war to be paid by the Porte is fixed at ten millions of ducats, (about five millions sterling) to be paid in ten equal annual instalments. The indemnity to the merchants is to be paid in four instalments, on the first of which Adrianople is to be evacuated; on the second the Russians retreat beyond the Balkan; on the third beyond the Danube; and on the payment of the whole sum of 11,500,000 ducats, they leave the Turkish territory altogether.

Certainly, upon the first glance at this treaty, one is disposed to pronounce the terms imposed moderate; more especially as no territorial aggrandizement in Europe is asked by Russia. But when the extraordinary provisions are considered, which secure to Russian residents within the Turkish dominions, exemption from Turkish law and usages, and render them amenable only to their own Consuls and Ministers—which give to the Russian flag in the port of Constantinople, immunities allowed by no other nation even to its own flag in its own ports—which stipulate the payment to Russia of a sum, including the indemnity to the merchants of about *twenty-five and a half millions of dollars.*—a sum as much exceeding the resources or means of Turkey to pay, as though it were ten times greater—and when, in addition to all this, Russian troops are to occupy Turkey till the terms of the treaty are complied with, and any infringement of any one of the provisions, unless followed by immediate redress, is to be taken as a declaration of renewed hostilities—when, we say, all these circumstances are considered, we shall be tempted to doubt the reality of the moderation, which yet has so fair an outside To us, we confess, it seems, that Turkey in Europe has ceased to exist—and that the treaty of peace will prove a mere hollow truce.

There is one stipulation, however, in the treaty, which presents the Russian negotiators in the light of functionaries for all nations rather than for one—it is that which secures the free navigation of the Black Sea, and the Straits leading into the Mediterranean, to all nations at peace with the Porte. This is indeed in a liberal spirit.

Cotton.—It will be seen that cotton is still on the rise in Liverpool,—Sea Islands having experienced a further improvement of 1-2d. per lb. and all other descriptions selling at the highest price of the previous week.

A dreadful fire occurred at Manchester on the 12th October, by which, the warehouses of the Manchester, Liverpool, and Halifax Companies were destroyed. Four barrels of gunpowder exploded during the conflagration, and shook the timbers like an earthquake. It was supposed that the loss to the mercantile part of Manchester would be very great, as the goods were generally uninsured. Two persons were killed, and several materially injured.

In the Gazette de France, of 12th October, we find the following article, which is the first intimation we have seen of any quarrel among the Russian and American sailors at Havre:

"The Russian sailor who was drowned in the course of a quarrel between some of his comrades and some American sailors at Havre, was found, still holding in his clenched hand, the knife with which he had defended himself. The police is examining into this affair, in which several sailors were severely wounded."

The Count de la *Ferronaye* is appointed Ambassador at Rome, to succeed M. de *Chateaubriand.*

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, October 17.

Cotton.—The import this week is 3447 bags, and the sales reach 18,640 bags, (including 1400 Egyptians, and 800 Brazil and Americans taken for Export, with a few taken on speculation,) at the highest prices of last week.

MINUTES
OF THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Sixteenth Sessions.

Synod met, in the Presbyterian Church of the town of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, and State of North Carolina, on the evening of Tuesday, the 10th of November, 1829, according to adjournment.

In the absence of the Moderator, a Sermon was preached by the Rev. Samuel L. Graham, from John xviii. 38. "Pilate saith unto him, What is truth?"

Constituted with Prayer.

Present.—Of the Presbytery of Orange, the Rev. William McPheeters, D. D, and the Rev. Messrs. Samuel Paisley, Samuel L. Graham, and Abner W. Gay; with Dr. Thomas H. Read, Ruling Elder.

Of the Presbytery of Concord, the Rev. John Robinson, D. D., the Rev. John M. Wilson, D. D., and the Rev. Messrs. John Williamson, Daniel Gould, Samuel Williamson, and Robert H. Morrison; with Mr. Samuel Caldwell, Ruling Elder. And

Of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, the Rev. Messrs. Robert Tate, John McIntyre, Colin McIver, and Duncan McIntyre; with Messrs. William Boney and Archibald McQueen, and the Hon. Henry Potter, Ruling Elders.

Absent.—Of the Presbytery of Orange, the Rev. Messrs. William Paisley and Ezekiel B Currie, the Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D D. and the Rev. Messrs. John Witherspoon, John H. Pickard, Elijah Graves, Elisha Mitchell, Lemuel D. Hatch, Eli W. Caruthers, Arch'd D. Montgomery, James W. Douglass, Joshua Labaree, James Weatherby, Job Knox, Wm. Neill, Darius C Allen, William S. Plumer, Edward Hollister, and Daniel A. Penick.

Of the Presbytery of Concord, the Rev. James McRee, D. D. and the Rev. Messrs. Joseph D. Kilpatrick and Jonathan O. Freeman, the Rev. Robert H. Chapman, D. D. and the Rev. Messrs. Henry M. Kerr, Joseph E. Bell, Walter S. Pharr, John M. Erwin, James Stafford, Henry N. Pharr, John Silliman, Jesse Rankin, and Stephen Frontis. And

Of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, the Rev. Messrs. Samuel Stanford, Murdoch McMillan, Allan McDougald, William Peacock, John McFarland, and James G. Hamner.

Adjourned, to meet at this place on to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M. Closed with Prayer.

Wednesday, November 11, 1829.

Synod met, according to adjournment. Present as above. Opened with Prayer. The Minutes of last evening were read.

The Rev. John Williamson was chosen Moderator; and the Rev. Messrs. Colin McIver and Abner W. Gay, were appointed Clerks.

The Minutes of the last Stated Sessions of Synod were read.

A letter from the Rev. Lemuel D. Hatch, the last Moderator of Synod, assigning the reasons of his absence from the first parts of the present Sessions of this Synod, was received and read; and his reasons were sustained.

The Rev. Erasmus Powers, a member of the Presbytery of Harmony, and of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, being present, was invited to sit, with this Synod, as a corresponding member.

A letter was received from the Rev. John Witherspoon, assigning the reasons of his absence from the present Sessions of Synod, which reasons were sustained.

A letter from the Stated Clerk of the Synod of Virginia was received, read, and laid on the table, for future consideration.

The Report of the Board of Directors of the Union Theological Seminary, was received, and read, and referred to the Rev. William McPheeters D. D, the Rev. John Robinson D. D., and the Rev. Messrs. Samuel L. Graham, Daniel Gould, and Robert Tate, who were directed to make report thereon, during the present Sessions.

The Rev. John M. Wilson D. D., and the Rev. Daniel Gould, assigned the reasons of their absence from the last Stated Sessions of this Synod; which reasons were sustained.

The Rev. Messrs. John Williamson, John McIntyre, and Samuel Williamson, assigned the reasons of their absence from the last and preceding Stated Sessions of this Synod; which reasons were sustained.

The Rev. John M. Wilson D. D., the Rev. Wm. McPheeters D. D., the Rev. John McIntyre, the Hon. Henry Potter, Mr. Samuel Caldwell, and Dr. Thomas H. Read, were appointed a committee of Bills and Overtures, to meet, at this place, during the recess of Synod to-day; and afterwards, on their own adjournments.

The Records of the several Presbyteries composing this Synod, were severally referred, for review, to the following committees, viz —the Records of the Presbytery of Orange, to the Rev. Messrs. Robert Tate and Samuel Williamson;—of the Presbytery of Concord, to the Rev. Messrs. Samuel Paisly and Duncan McIntyre;—and of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, to the Rev. Messrs. Morrison and Gay, with instructions to report thereon, during the present Sessions.

Resolved, That a conversation on the state of religion within the bounds of this Synod, and on other topics connected therewith, regulated by a resolution passed by this Synod, at its Stated Sessions of 1827, be the order of the day, for to-morrow, at half an hour past three o'clock, P. M.

The letter from the Stated Clerk of the Synod of Virginia, which, on its reception, had been laid on the table, was read a second time, and then referred to the committee on the report of the Board of Directors of the Union Theological Seminary.

Resolved, That, on Friday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Synod will, for a short season, suspend its deliberations, to afford an opportunity to the Presbyterian Missionary Society of North Carolina, to hold its annual meeting.

Resolved, That, on Saturday next, this Synod will spend some time, in prayer, conference and mutual exhortation, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.; and that the Rev. John Robinson D. D., and the Hon'ble Henry Potter be a committee to make arrangements for these exercises.

The Rev. Messrs. Harding and Gould, were appointed a committee, to receive from the Directors of the Union Theological Seminary, on the part of this Synod, an account of their expenses in travelling to and from the said Seminary.

The Annual Reports from the Presbyteries of Orange and Concord, were produced; and, being read, were approved.

From the report of the Presbytery of Orange, it appears that said Presbytery consist of twenty-seven members; and have under their care, thirty-four congregations, four licentiates, and six candidates;—that, on the 13th day of December 1828, they have ordained, *sine-titulo*, to the work of the Gospel Ministry, the Rev. Samuel H. Smith;—that, on the 16th day of April 1829, they have dismissed the Rev. John Knox, to join the Presbytery of Winchester;—that on the same day, they have received, the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, as a member of their Presbytery, from the Presbytery of Hanover;—that, on the same day, they have received the Rev. Hiram P. Goodrich, as a member of their Presbytery, from the Presbytery of Albany;—that, on the 18th day of April 1829, they have ordained, *sine-titulo*, to the work of the Gospel Ministry, the Rev. N. H. Harding;—that, on the same day, they have licensed Mr Robert D. Russel, to preach the Gospel;—that, on the 7th day of October 1829, they have received, as a member of their Presbytery, from the Associate Reformed Presbytery of New York, the Rev. Sidney Weller;—that, on the same day, they have received, as a member of their Presbytery, from the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, the Rev. Michael Osborn;—that, on the 8th day of October 1829, they have dismissed the Rev. Darius C. Allen, to join the Presbytery of Columbus, Ohio;—that, on the same day, they have licensed Messrs. Alex'r Wilson, and George Ferril, to preach the Gospel;—and that they have dissolved the church of Providence; and directed its members to unite with the church of Oxford.

From the report of the Presbytery of Concord, it appears, that said Presbytery consist of twenty-one members; and have under their care, fifty-one congregations; three licentiates, and two candidates;—that, on the 16th day of November 1828, they have ordained the Rev. Patrick J. Sparrow, Minister of the Gospel, and installed him Pastor of the church of Emanuel;—that, on the same day, they have licensed Mr. Robert L. Caldwell, and Mr. Leander A. Watts, to preach the Gospel;—that, on the 2d day of April 1829, they have received the Rev. Stephen Frontis, as a member of this Presbytery, from the Presbytery of Orange;—that, on the same day, they have received the Rev. Christopher Bradshaw, as a member of their Presbytery, from the Presbytery of French Broad;—that, on the 4th day of April 1829, they have licensed Mr. Josiah James Kirkpatrick, to preach the Gospel;—that, on the same day, they have suspended, from the Gospel Ministry, the Rev. Joseph E. Bell;—that, on the 15th day of May 1829, they have installed the Rev. Stephen Frontis, as Pastor of the United congregations of Bethany and Tabor; and that, on the 22d day of May 1829, they have received, as a member of their Presbytery, from the Presbytery of Bethel, the Rev. Samuel L. Watson, and installed him, as the Pastor of the congregation of Steel-creek.

The Rev. Messrs. Samuel H. Smith, and N. H. Harding, two of the new members of the Presbytery of Orange, above reported; and the Rev. Samuel Watson, one of the new members of the Presbytery of Concord, also above reported, being present, took their seats as members of Synod.

The Hon. Henry Potter obtained leave of absence from the remaining Sessions of this Synod; and Mr. Arch'd McQueen was appointed a member of the committee of Bills and Overtures, in his place.

The Rev. Eli W. Caruthers appeared in Synod; and, having assigned satisfactory reasons for his absence from the preceding part of the present Sessions of Synod, took his seat

The committee of Bills and Overtures, presented Overture, No. 1; which, being read, considered, and amended, was adopted; and is as follows, viz't:

Whereas it has heretofore been customary for Presbyteries, to grant to Candidates for the Ministry under their care, the liberty of occasionally addressing worshipping assemblies, in the way of exhortation;—and whereas this liberty, although, under proper restrictions, it may contribute to the improvement of students of Theology, and to the edification of the churches, is, nevertheless, sometimes productive of mischief, in consequence of the imprudence of some inexperienced young men, in giving utterance to crude and injudicious expressions, and sometimes, even to sentiments, hurtfully erroneous;—therefore *Resolved*, That it be, and hereby is, enjoined on the several Presbyteries belonging to this Synod, to take such order on this subject as may, in their judgment, be found best calculated to prevent, or correct any evil of the kind, which may be thought to exist among them.

Adjourned, to meet, at this place, on to-morrow, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Closed with prayer.

Thursday, 12th November 1829.

Synod met, according to adjournment. Present as above. Opened with prayer. The minutes of yesterday were read.

Dr. Murdoch McLean, a Ruling Elder of the church of Fayetteville, having been appointed to represent that church, in this Synod, as the alternate of the Hon. Henry Potter, appeared in Synod, and took his seat, as a member.

The Rev. John Silliman appeared in Synod; and having assigned satisfactory reasons for his absence from the last stated Sessions, and from the preceding parts of the present Sessions of Synod, took his seat.

The Rev. Messrs. Hunt and Stafford appeared in Synod, and having assigned satisfactory reasons for not appearing earlier, took their seats.

The committee to whom the report of the Board of Directors of the Union Theological Seminary, and the letter from the Stated Clerk of the Synod of Virginia, had been referred, exhibited their report, which was read, and laid on the table, for future consideration.

The committee of Bills and Overtures presented Overtures Nos. 2 and 3; which were read and laid on the table.

Overture No. 3 was taken up, read a second time, and adopted; and is as follows, viz't:

Resolved, That this Synod has witnessed, with great satisfaction, the noble efforts of the American Bible Society to introduce the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, into all the destitute families in the United States in two years; and they do affectionately and earnestly recommend to all the members of their churches, a cordial and vigorous co-operation with that great National Institution and its auxiliaries, in accomplishing this sublime enterprise of Christian Benevolence;—an enterprise, intimately connected with the dearest interests of our beloved country.

Resolved, moreover, That the Synod regard, with sentiments of approbation, the contemplated convention of the friends of the Bible cause, in the City of Raleigh, during the present month; and are of opinion that the meeting may be happily calculated to carry into effect, the great object in view.

Overture No. 2 was taken up; read a second time; and after some time spent in deliberation thereon, it was re-committed to the committee of Bills and Overtures, with the addition of the Rev. John Robinson, D. D., and the Rev. Messrs. Samuel L. Graham and N. H. Harding, with instructions to report thereon, during the present Sessions.

[*To be continued.*]

The editor of the Journal of Humanity is authorised, by a friend to the young men of our country, to give notice, that a premium of fifty dollars will be given for the best essay, addressed to the young men of our colleges and professional seminaries, dissuading them from the use of wine, spirits and tobacco; the essays to be examined and premium awarded by Rev. Drs. Woods, Edwards, and Cornelius, of Andover; Dr. J. C. Warren, of Boston, and Professor Silliman, of Yale College, New Haven. The essays must be sent, free of postage to the editor of the Journal of Humanity, Andover, Mass. by the 1st of January, 1830; each essay to be accompanied with the name of the author under seal.

Mathew Carey is out again with several long articles on the Tariff. This reminds us of a schoolmaster's fare in one of the eastern states—he had cold goose on Monday, cold goose on Tuesday, cold goose on Wednesday, and so on till Sunday, when it was regularly warmed up.—*N. Y. Courier.*

It is stated in the New York Enquirer, that again simultaneous attempts are making in various sections of the country to get up petitions and memorials for the purpose of influencing the next Congress to pass a law for the stopping of the United States' mail on Sunday.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Richmond, Nov. 16.

The Convention.—On Saturday the Convention again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Powell in the Chair, the question on the amendment of Judge Green, still pending. Mr. Stanard resumed the floor, and concluded a very splendid argument about 2 o'clock.

He was succeeded by Mr. Randolph, who spoke for nearly two hours. When he had concluded, the question was put by the Chair, when the tellers reported the vote to be 47, 47—and Mr. Powell (the Chairman) voting in the *negative*, Judge Green's amendment was rejected. The vote indicates the absence of one member, which, however, was not the fact, every man being at his post. It is understood that the tellers accidentally omitted to count Mr. Stuart of Patrick, who voted in the negative, and whose vote being counted, the result stands 47 for Judge Green's proposition, to 49 against it—the result we predicted a few days ago.

The ayes and noes are never taken in Committee of the Whole, but as it may be gratifying to the public to know how such members voted, we insert them from personal knowledge.

For the amendment—Messrs. Jones, Leigh, of Chesterfield; Taylor, of Chesterfield; Giles, Broadnax, Drumgoole, Alexander, Goode, Marshall, Tyler, Nicholas, Clopton, Mason, Trezvant, Claiborne, Urquhart, Randolph, Leigh, of Halifax; Logan, Venable, Madison, Barbour, of Orange; Holladay, Stanard, Roane, Taylor, of Caroline; Morris, Garnett, Barbour, of Culpeper; Scott, Macrae, Green, Tazewell, Prentiss, Grigsby, Loyall, Mennis, Towns, Martin, Rose, Neale, Taliaferro, Bates, Joynes, Bayly, Perrin, and Upshur—47.

Against it—Messrs. Anderson, Coffman, Harrison, Williamson, Baldwin, Johnson, McCoy, Moore, Beirne, Smith, Miller, Baxter, Monroe, Mercer, Fitzhugh, Henderson, Cook, Powell, Opie, Griggs, Naylor, Donelson, Boyd, Pendleton, George, McMillan, Campbell, of Washington; Byars, Cloyd, Chapman, Matthews, Oglesby, Duncan, Laidley, Summers, See, Doddridge, Morgan, Campbell, of Brooke; Wilson, Campbell, of Bedford; Claytor, Saunders, Cabell, Stuart, Pleasants, Gordon, Thompson, and Massie—49.

The proposition for adopting the compound basis of population and taxation for the House of Delegates being thus rejected, and the basis of white population sustained, Mr. Scott of Fauquier, moved to amend the resolution reported from the Legislative Committee, by fixing taxation as the exclusive basis of representation in the Senate; but before a question was taken, the Committee rose, and the Convention adjourned, after a session of more than five hours.—*Whig.*

The Secretary of State returned to the Seat of Government on Tuesday last, from his visit to Richmond.

The Chevalier Huygens also returned to the city from Richmond at the same time.

Nat. Int.

Contest of Rail Road Carriages.—The last Liverpool papers contain a variety of highly interesting details relative to the trial of locomotive steam engines on the Liverpool and Manchester Rail road, for the premium of five hundred pounds, offered by the Directors of that company. The late hour at which we received the papers does not permit us to publish to-day the particulars of the astonishing results in relation to the gain of speed and power which these experiments have exhibited. In relation to the Novelty, an engine weighing 2 tons, 15 cwt. the Liverpool Mercury of the 9th says:

"The Engine of Messrs. Braithwaite and Erickson, of London, was universally allowed to exhibit, in appearance and compactness, the *beau ideal* of a locomotive engine. Its performance, while exercising without a load, was most astonishing: passing over a space of 2 3-4 miles in seven minutes and a quarter, including a stoppage. With this delay its rate of speed was about 25 miles an hour. While running, the progress was upwards of twenty-eight miles an hour. The velocity at which it moved surprised and amazed every beholder. It seemed, indeed to fly, presenting one of the most sublime spectacles of human ingenuity and human daring the world ever beheld It actually made one giddy to look at it, filled thousands with lively fears for the safety of the individuals who were on it, and who seemed not to run along the earth, but to fly, as it were, on the wings of the wind."

The Makers of this engine have pledged themselves to produce another carriage which shall transport fifteen persons in one hour from Liverpool to Manchester.

On a subsequent day a further experiment was made with the "Novelty," when she carried forty-five passengers at the average rate of twenty-two miles an hour, and "at one period at the inconceivable velocity of thirty-two miles an hour."

A life saved by Brandy.—For the first time in our lives, we have the pleasure to record an instance of the preservation of life by means of brandy. On Sunday afternoon the head waiter in one of our extensive boarding houses retired to his chamber for a short nap, and, to protect himself from the cold, took with him a kettle of burning charcoal. As might have been expected, he was soon suffocated, and would have died had not one of the boarders been in *want of brandy.* As it could not be had without possession of the keys, and as these were in the pocket of the head waiter, his situation was soon ascertained, and, after three hours' exertion, the flickering lamp of life was made to burn bright again. It is evident that if all the individuals of the family had been members of the Temperance Society the man would have died. We therefore pass this *life preserved* to the credit of spiritous liquors, which, deducted from the 30,000 lost annually from the same cause, leaves a balance of 29,999.

The troubles of the Governor elect of Pennsylvania, says the Baltimore Patriot, are beginning to be dimly seen in the distance. The city of brotherly love would seem to be pretty well represented at *Easton*, from the following paragraph in the Lehigh Herald:

'*Office Hunting.*—Seven candidates are from Lehigh, sixty from Chester, and two hundred and thirty-seven from Philadelphia."

Sam's last jump.—The New York papers state that poor SAM PATCH made his last jump on Friday, the 13th instant, from the Genessee Falls. He struck the water obliquely, and was taken out dead.

We regret to understand that the stables of the Hon. James Barbour was fired a few days ago, supposed by an incendiary, and 21 horses burnt up. Some English horses, lately imported by Col. Barbour, were saved.—*Richmond Whig.*

From the Hull (Eng.) Packet.

Emigration and Re-emigration.—We inserted some months since, a paragraph in which we gave an account of an eccentric being from this neighborhood, who had sailed for America, provided with the wherewithal to pay charges, in the shape of a *stone and a half of sovereigns!* This adventurer has returned to "Old England" within these few days, and is at present sojourning at Beverly, if not much wiser than when he left Yorkshire, at least better reconciled to his native country. The reason of his re-appearance in this country will be found in the following anecdote. On his arrival in New York, he walked through the streets of that opulent city scanning every novelty with a curious eye with the intention of devising the means of employing most profitably, his talents and his sovereigns. After viewing many rarities, he was struck by the sight of a large building which professed to be a "cloth warehouse." It seems that the Americans, who are large dealers in ready made goods of all sorts, are accustomed to keep a supply even of such lugubrious articles on hand. The Yorkshireman went in and observing a very large quantity of those narrow tenements of the dead, of shapes and sizes, to suit all customers, heaped up on every side, waiting for tenants, he shrewdly remarked that "people must die a great deal faster there than they did in England, or there could be no occasion for such numbers of coffins." He immediately returned to his inn, inquired for the next vessel for his native land, took his passage, and actually sailed on his return home, after having remained in America *only four days.*

Human Mortality.—It is generally supposed that this earth is inhabited by one thousand millions of men, or there-about, and that thirty three years make a generation, and therefore that in thirty-three years there die one thousand millions. Thus the number of those who die on earth, amounts to

Each year, thirty millions;
Each day, eighty two thousand;
Each hour, three thousand four hundred;
Each minute, sixty;
Each second, one.

This calculation must necessarily strike us; if the mortality be so great every year and every hour, is it not probable that he who reflects on it may himself be one of those soon to swell the list of the dead. It is at least certain, that it ought to lead us to think seriously and often on this subject.

Now, at this moment, one of our fellow creatures is going out of the world, and before another hour is past, more than three thousand souls will have entered into an eternal state.

A glutton stepping into an oyster cellar in Philadelphia last winter ate till some gentlemen who were present expressed their astonishment at the evident capacity of his interior. After devouring what would have sufficed for a supper for at least six ordinary eaters, he was about rising from the table, when one of the gentlemen approached him and offering him another dish, pressed him ironically to take some more as he appeared to have lost his stomach. "By Jupiter," said an Irishman in the room, "his stomach's not all gone; he's only lost the *bottom* of it."

Anecdote of Talleyrand.—On the eve of his departure for the Russian campaign, Bonaparte sent for his Minister Talleyrand, and addressed him in these words: "Talleyrand, I know that you have conceived the design of reigning after me, and I have sent for you to acquaint you that in the event of my falling in battle, arrangements have been made for your death before the news can be known in Paris." "I shall not cease to pray for the preservation of your Majesty's life," was the significant answer of the detected politician.

New York, Oct. 11.

Collector at Amboy.—We copy from the Post of last evening, an article which states that the Marshal of New Jersey had received orders to proceed against Mr. Arnold, the late Collector of Amboy, on an alleged default to the amount of $80,000. We have been requested to ask a suspension of public opinion, by a friend of Mr. Arnold, who assures us that it is altogether a mistake. There is still an unsettled question between the Government and the Collector—some unadjusted accounts, but nothing like the amount specified above—neither has he been charged by the Government with being a defaulter. He is abundantly able to meet any just claim of Government, and was appointed to that office under Mr. Crawford.—*Mercantile.*

Charleston, Kenawha Co. Va. Nov. 6.

The tide of emigration through this place is rapid, and, we believe, unprecedented. It is believed that not less than 8,000 individuals, since the 1st of September last, have passed on this route. They are principally from the lower part of this State and South Carolina—bound for Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. They jog on, careless of the varying climate, and apparently without regret for the friends and the country they leave behind, seeking 'forests to fell,' and a 'new country to settle.'

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1829.

☞ During the winter season, those wishing advertisements or communications inserted, are requested to hand them in during Wednesday, or earlier.

Our Superior Court is still in session, not having yet got through with the criminal docket. A trial for bigamy, and another for rape, (a negro,) resulted in the acquittal of the prisoners. On Tuesday, a free boy of colour was convicted of Grand Larceny.—Yesterday, William Williamson was tried for the murder of Daniel Monroe, and acquitted.

Legislative.—The Raleigh Register due on Tuesday night, did not arrive until last night, by which we are prevented from giving so detailed an account of the proceedings of the Legislature as we could wish. Besides the following from Thursday's papers, we have hastily thrown together the most interesting items under the mail head.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Nov. 17.

Mr. Hinton, of Beaufort, announced the death of John Silverthorn, the Senator elect from Hyde; and it was ordered that a writ issue for holding an election on the 2d of next month to supply the said vacancy.

On motion of Mr. Sherard, the Senate proceeded to the appointment of Standing Committees, as follows:

Of Finance.—Messrs. Davidson, Ward, McFarland, Wilson, Sneed, Askew, Wellborn, and Mosely.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Martin, Leonard, McDiarmid, Matthews, Smith, Montgomery of Hertford, McEntire and Sherard.

Of Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Dick, Miller, Johnson, Williams of Martin, Montgomery of Orange, Beasley, Welch and Dickinson.

Of Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Franklin, Underwood, McNeill, Boddie, Pool, Ramsay, Burgin, and McDaniel.

Messrs. Thomas Dewes, Thos. G. Stone, and John W. Covington, were elected Engrossing Clerks.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Martin, of Rockingham, gave notice that he should, on Monday last, introduce a bill for the establishment of a Bank on the funds and faith of the State.

A Crumb for Bank makers.—It was a remark of Mr. Van Buren, in his able message to the Legislature of New York, last winter, that all experience had shewn the impolicy and danger of *State* Banking, in the strict sense of the term. The following extract from the last Georgia Courier affords a confirmation of the remark, that comes in happy time for those who are now intent upon fixing on N. Carolina the same system, which, if any thing further is needed to consummate her ruin, appears to us better calculated to effect it than any other plan or system ever offered to the people of North Carolina.

From the Georgia Courier.

Our Correspondent informs us that the Turnpike road from this to Milledgeville and Athens is likely to fail for want of funds even to a sufficient amount, to make a beginning. There is not $100,000 of disposable funds in the Treasury and Central Bank. He thus speaks of the latter:—

"Our Treasury is coming to a pretty "Yazoo" pass with this *Central Bank.*—Last year we had about $500,000 available funds in the Treasury—since which time, this *trap-door* of the People's Public money, has loaned out upwards of $500,000, scattered through the State from Rabun to Camden counties, like a stream lost in the sand, which will never be paid back into the Treasury again, as long as Savannah River continues to run into the Ocean. The fact is, we are now legislating over an empty vault, and our pay will be made in bills of credit; for the Central Bank bills are nothing more after the original principal is loaned out, or rather, given away for paper which will never be paid. Hence, we cannot improve the State for want of money.

Finances of North Carolina.—The last Raleigh Star contains the Annual Statement of the Comptroller of the Treasury, from which we copy the following

RECAPITULATION.

Revenue paid by Sheriffs, the revenue of 1828,	$67,023 55	
From which deduct tavern tax, belonging to the Literary Fund,	2,690 80	
	64,337 55	
Bank dividends on unappropriated stock,	7,570 00	
Receipts from the Ex'rs of the late Treasurer, John Haywood,	1,599 26	
Paid by Sheriffs on arrears of taxes and additional returns,	2,298 81	
Sales of land near Raleigh,	1,291 37	
Rent of land and interest,	102 10	
John McRae, (money loaned,)	2,000 00	
Sales of land and negroes,	10,112 43	
Dividend from Buncombe Turnpike Co.	400 00	
Bank tax,	12,110 00	
	101,821 52	
Balance due N. Carolina 1st Nov. 1828,	93,843 60	
	195,665 12	
Deduct disbursements,	121,151 00	
Leaving in the Treasury,	74,014 12	

LITERARY FUND.

Amount rec'd for entries of vacant land,	4,400 00	
Do do auction tax,	643 78	
Do do tavern tax,	2,713 36	
Do do Bank Dividends on Stock owned and appropriated	5,721 00	
Do do Stock in Cape Fear Navigation Company,	754 56	
Do due the Agricult'l Fund, transfered	721 06	
Balance due 1st Nov. 1828,	2,075 39	
	17,029 24	

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Am't rec'd on purchasers' bonds for Cherokee lands,	4,182 70	
Do do on Bank div'ds, (appropr'd, &c)	10,648 00	
Balance due 1st Nov. 1828,	6,559 00	
	21,389 70	
Deduct disbursements,	12,949 22	
	8,440 48	

AGRICULTURAL FUND.

Amount received from Clerks,	1,129 31	
Balance 1st November, 1828,	251 62	
	1,380 93	
Deduct disbursements,	659 87	
Transferred to the Literary Fund,	721 06	

The above statement presents rather a gloomy picture of our finances. Only 74,000 dollars of available funds, to meet the expenses of the year, while 121,000 were required for the expenses of the past year. To meet these demands there will have to be pretty heavy drafts made upon the current receipts of the year.

We have received several numbers of one of the most useful publications of the present day, the "Journal of Health," by an association of Physicians in Philadelphia, and recommended by many eminent Physicians and Divines of that city. We have occasionally made liberal extracts from the work, and intend to publish the Prospectus as soon as we can find room for it, merely stating, for the present, that it is published by J. Dobson, Philadelphia, at $1 25 a year.

The important intelligence has at last arrived in an authentic shape, that Peace has been concluded between Russia and Turkey. The particulars will be found under the Foreign head.

The Raleigh Register says, 'We are informed by a private letter from Newbern, that the line of Steam Boats to Elizabeth City and Norfolk, will commence running about the first of the ensuing Spring. It is also stated, that a line of Stages to Fayetteville will be established.'

The Georgetown Intelligencer publishes the following extract of a letter from Richmond:—"I was satisfactorily informed the other day, that Mr. Randolph had declared the Southern Review to be 'the best in existence'—and that Judge Marshall had said the 'last number of the Southern Review was the best Review he had ever seen.'—John Randolph's praise is no ordinary matter, and I take Judge Marshall's to be the best this side of the Atlantic."

The Circuit Court for the 6th District of the United States, including South Carolina and Georgia, closed its session last week. Nothing of importance occurred in its business, but the finding of true bills for *murder* and misdemeanor against Hopkins, and his seconds, Simkins and Wilson, in the duel which terminated in the death of Nixon near this city last winter.—*Augusta Courier.*

General Scott.—We are happy to learn from Washington that General Scott has acquiesced in the decisions made against him as to precedence over Generals Macomb and Gaines, and has reported for duty.

N. Y. Courier.

Bishop Brownwell.—It will be recollected by our readers that the Bishop of this Diocese was appointed, a short time since, to make a missionary tour in the valley of the Mississippi. On his way to Philadelphia, he staid in New York a few days; and whilst there, collections were taken up in three Churches in New York and one in Brooklyn, L. Island, to the amount of upwards $600—which, with $220 from the Auxiliary Society of Christ Church, Hartford, $100 from Mr. E. A. Newton, Pittsfield, Mass. and $80 from Rev. A. Potter, Boston,—makes rising of $1000 already contributed to defray the expenses of the Bishop's mission. Rev. Mr. Richmond accompanies the Bishop. The Bishop left Philadelphia on Thursday last, for Pittsburg—from whence he will embark for Cincinnati and Louisville.—*Middletown Sent.*

New York, Nov. 18.

Cotton Market.—There is a fair demand both for manufacture and for export. There is very little old Cotton in market, and our sales are light. The sales are chiefly confined to Uplands, at 8 1-2 to 10 3-4 cts. At the latter rate, sales were made yesterday. The accounts received by ship New York, from Liverpool, being more favorable, we may look for an advance in prices with us. The import since the first, 4,658 bales; and export, 2,410.—*American.*

Steamboat Stock.—The Steamboats De Witt Clinton and Victory, were on Monday to have been sold at public auction. The cost of the De Witt Clinton was $44,000; and of the Victory $56,000. They were put up the first at $25,000; and the second at $20,000. These sums we understand to have been the exact cost of the respective engines; and no advance even to the amount of a single dollar, was obtained. They are both positively to be sold on Thursday next.—*N. Y. American.*

By this Morning's Mail.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, Wednesday Morning Nov. 25.

Since my last, I have had time to look about me, and I think, that circumstances indicate a spirited and interesting session. I venture this assertion, first, from a knowledge of the materials which compose the Legislature, and secondly, because the questions which are to be decided, are important in their nature.

It is with a feeling more deep than mere regret, that I inform you of the election of Mr. Ruffin as Supreme Court Judge, not that I have aught to say against his distinguished legal acquirements or private worth—but because, Judge Toomer is a gentleman, whom to know, is to respect, esteem and admire. Had he been as generally known to the members personally, as the other candidates, the confirmation of the Executive appointment would have been certain. There were three ballotings, two on Monday and one on Tuesday. They resulted as follows:—

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Ruffin,	81	83	105
Toomer,	56	64	86
Seawell,	36	25	withdrawn.
Daniel,	25	14	do.—Scat. 4.

The balloting for Senator takes place on Friday. The gentlemen in nomination, are, Montfort Stokes, A. D. Murphey, William B. Meares, Judge Donnell, & Samuel P. Carson. The contest will be very close if there are no other candidates, though the chances I think, are in favor of Mr. Meares. I am confident, had Governor Owen permitted his name to be run, that he would have been elected.

Mr. Caldwell of Salisbury, has submitted a Resolution affirming the right of the General Government to appropriate money for purposes of internal improvement. His object is to have an expression of opinion from the Legislature, that our Representatives in Congress, may, no longer, have constitutional scruples in asking for assistance to carry on such works in North Carolina, as are deemed advisable.

The bill for a new Bank of the State has been introduced, but I doubt the probability of its passage.

The bill to give the right of electing Sheriffs to the people, is also before the Senate. It is believed, it will pass.

The Committees are engaged in the consideration of the numerous important subjects referred to them. They will begin to report probably, in a few days and then the deliberations of the Legislature will assume a higher degree of interest.

In addition to the above, we glean the following from the Raleigh Register:

In the Senate, a Select Committee has been appointed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a Penitentiary in this State.

A bill has been introduced, for the erection of a new county, to be called Yancey, from the counties of Buncombe and Burke.

Mr. Wellborn presented a bill to authorize and direct the Supreme Court to be holden alternately in Raleigh and Statesville, in Iredell county.

A bill by Mr. McFarland, to incorporate Hickory Grove Academy, in the county of Richmond, passed its three readings in the Senate, was sent to the House, and passed its first reading there.

In the House, the Public Treasurer's Annual Report has been received.

Mr. Taylor presented a bill to reduce the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court to $2000.

Mr. Taylor also presented a bill to deprive the Treasurer of the services of a Clerk, as now allowed by law.

A bill to pardon Thomas Norman, now lying in Guilford Jail, under sentence of death for the crime of Bigamy. And a resolution to modify the punishment affixed to this crime.

The several subjects embraced in the Governor's Message, have been referred to Select Committees in both Houses.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: The season for fire has commenced, and every hearth is fully supplied with this *comfortable* element. We have no regular watch, or patrol, no engine, no buckets, no hooks, no any-thing to confine it in its proper bounds: but let it once break out, and your columns will teem with "Regulations of the Commissioners," "Patrols turn out," "Engines Nos. 1 and 2, attend," &c. *Lock the stable Andre, the horse is gone.* Q.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FROM THE LITERARY JUNTO.—*Chapel Hill.*

It must be a source of peculiar regret to every patriotic Carolinian, to see our University which is the true nursery of the talent that is hereafter to adorn our State and direct our public councils, so destitute of the funds necessary for its support. But our institution is equally as poor in the *number of its students* as in a pecuniary view. However profusely money may be lavished upon this College by the liberality of our legislature, it cannot prosper unless it be patronized by the whole State. A General cannot gain victories without an army which he may lead to battle; neither can our professors, by all their combined powers, frame students, and infuse into them the Promethean spark.

A few years past, and there were not less than one hundred and fifty young men prosecuting their literary course at our Alma Mater; now, there can scarcely be numbered eighty. What a pitiful number for the *University* of North Carolina! Is it then to be supposed that these are all the young men of this State who are receiving a collegiate education? By no means. The paucity of numbers can be otherwise accounted for; 'tis because it has of late become customary for those who have children, destined to receive a polite education, to send them to Colleges without the limits of our own State. Do such parents deserve the appellation of patriots, when they extend to other Universities that patronage, which, of right, belongs to our own? They act upon the principle, that every thing connected with our State must be *poor and degraded.* They seem to have adopted the opinion, that unless their hopeful offspring receive an education at some Northern institution, where they are to be stuffed with *Yankee* principles, or be initiated into the mysterious art which those *military* Academies profess to have invented, viz: of learning without application, that unless they are thus educated, they can neither be polished in manners nor skilled in polite and scientific learning. What, say they, can any thing connected with *poor, degraded* North Carolina be otherwise than *poor and degraded?* It is sufficient to say whether such parents have less patriotism or greater folly. We would, however, inform them, that according to our humble opinion, a polite education consists not in knowing how to poise well a glass of *grog* and carry it to the lips with grace, nor in lolling with studied ease in haunts of dissipation, with a cigar inserted in one corner of the mouth, about the maximum of learning acquired at these *military* Academies, by which the good people of our country have so long been duped.

To those unacquainted with the situation of our University and its system of studies, it would naturally occur from its present reduced state, that there must be some defect either in the studies here pursued or in the government of the College. But there are few Universities, if any, which offer, particularly to a native of this State, stronger inducements or more solid advantages than our own. The founders of this Institution were peculiarly fortunate in their choice of its location. Knowing the many temptations to which young men would be exposed, were our College established in a populous town, where avenues to sensuality are continually open, and where the bland allurements of female society would be ever alienating their minds from close applications, its patriotic founders and parental guardians chose a site, secluded from the busy hum of the multitude, aloof from all enticements to dissipation and vice.—But 'tis not alone the happy situation of our College which renders it eligible. There are other strong inducements which are not offered, particularly by those *locomotive, scientifico-military establishments* which have become so fashionable at the present day. No College or *Academy,* perhaps in the union, has Officers better qualified for the performance of the important trust committed to their care. Indeed such is the celebrity of our Professors that it would be useless to bestow encomiums upon them. Where literary worth is appreciated, there they are known and respected.

With regard to the system of studies here pursued, it is happily adapted to the improvement of the youthful mind. Combining a sufficient portion of the sciences with the more polite and less cumbersome parts of literature, it invigorates as well as polishes the understanding. From the study of the mathematics the mind acquires original thought and a habit of intense application; that of belles-lettres gives us fluency in conversation as well as beauty of style in composition; the classics are well calculated to refine the taste and lead to a purity of diction which can be derived from no other source; while the French throws over the whole that softness and polish for which it is itself so remarkable. All these are "harmoniously combined" in our University.

But there is another inducement, connected with this Institution, which ought to be sufficient to sway the mind of any rational being; 'tis the excellency of our libraries. There may perhaps be some institutions at which there are more extensive collections of volumes, yet, we will venture the assertion, that there is not one, within the United States, that can claim the honor of having a more judicious or tasteful selection The lover of science may here find an exhaustless fund for the most insatiable appetite.—Fancy may here revel in all the charms of fiction, and take its flight with "canonized bards," on the wings of poesy, to the Parnassian summit. While at the same time, we have equal opportunities to speculate with the historian upon the secret causes, which have effected those violent and sanguinary revolutions, that have, from time to time shaken the globe to its remotest bounds, and upon the unfathomed motives that have prompted the resolves of unrelenting tyrants, when seeking to establish their fame and power upon the ruins of devastated provinces. Not less than seven thousand volumes adorn the shelves of our libraries, and these selected by men well calculated to judge of their worth. What opportunities offered for intellectual improvement! Yet with these invaluable advantages our University cannot even secure the patronage of North Carolina. The benefits accruing to one from being educated in his native State, are neither trivial nor few. That State pride, which should exist particularly in the bosom of every son of suffering North Carolina, would, by this means, be heightened, and burn with a purer and more powerful flame. Every one must feel that a debt of gratitude is due to that State in which he has received his education. He thus becomes intimately acquainted with the manners and peculiarities of his own State; and should his countrymen call him to any station of trust, he will be the more competent to fill it with honor to himself and benefit to the community. Let parents recollect this; and let them also be mindful, that the youth sent to Northern Institutions are apt to imbibe principles by no means congenial to our Southern clime; that the plain and patriotic farmers of North Carolina are reluctant to trust the conduct of public affairs to those, who are unacquainted with our manners and ignorant of our best interest, and who have so little State pride as to patronize the institutions of other States, while our own University is languishing for support. LARA.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Nov. 18, Brigs Wm. Henry from New York, Lion from Martinique. Schrs. Grandee, from Boston, Hibernia from St. Thomas, Brandywine from Philadelphia, Mary from Boston, Nancy from New London, Don Quixote from Ipswich, Carrier from New London, Select from New York, Sloop Aid from New York. Ship Atlas from Philadelphia.

CLEARED, Brigs New England for Matanzas, Leopard for Martinique, Hercules for Gaudaloupe, Sampson for Havanna.

Fresh Goods.

BOXES bunch Raisins, (new crop)
Jars Malaga Grapes,
Boxes sperm Candles,
Bags Filberts,
Casks Goshen Cheese,
Cogniac Brandy, Wines, Holland Gin,
Shot, Lead, &c. &c.

A SMALL STOCK OF CHEAP

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Now opening and for sale at the Old Stand of WILLIAMS & FENN, *Person Street.*

N. B. Those indebted to the late firm of Williams & Fenn, are requested to make payment before the first of January next, as further indulgence cannot be given.

W. W. WILLIAMS,
J. C. FENN.

Fayetteville, 19th Nov. 1829. 51-6w.

Trust Sale.

WHEREAS by a Deed of Trust made and executed by John McLeran, dated the 16th of this present month, all his real and personal Estate, as therein specified, was assigned to the Subscriber for purposes set forth in said Deed, notice is hereby given, that a Public Sale of his stock of

Dry Goods,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Will commence at the Store lately occupied by the said John McLeran, on Tuesday, the first day of December next.

E. STEDMAN, *Trustee.*

Note.—The time of sale of the residue of the Personal Property, and of the Real Estate, will be made known in a future advertisement. E. S.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1829.

Family Flour.

OF first quality, for sale by
GEORGE McNEILL.

Who intends keeping a constant supply.

G. McN.

November 25 1829. 51-3w.

Sales at Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 9th 1829.

Dry Goods & Groceries

4906 Yds. Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings,
600 do Sheetings.
836 do Assorted Checks,
517 do Bed Ticks,
500 do Assorted Ginghams,
20 Hhds. prime Molasses,
20 Coil Bale Rope,
3 Bags Pepper,
3 Bbls. Copperas.

Terms at Sale.

WILKINGS & CO.

Fine Arts.

Just received, a consignment of about two hundred

ENGRAVINGS,

On various subjects; some of them very large and fine. They are now offered at private sale; those wishing to purchase will do well to make early application.

W. W. WILLIAMS,
J. C. FENN.

Fayetteville, Person St., Nov. 26, 1829. 51-2w.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Great New York Lottery,

Class No 13, to be drawn in the City of New York, *On Thursday, 26th November.*

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

ONE	Prize of	20,000	DOLLARS,
ONE	of	10,000	DOLLARS,
ONE	of	3,000	DOLLARS,
ONE	of	2,500	DOLLARS,
ONE	of	2,110	DOLLARS,
FIVE	of	1,000	DOLLARS,
FIVE	of	600	DOLLARS,
FIVE	of	400	DOLLARS,
THIRTY-NINE	of	100	DOLLARS,

&c. &c.

But few Tickets in this Scheme.

Tickets only $10.—*Shares in proportion.*

A few choice Lucky Numbers now on hand, received direct from the Manager's Office, and for sale

At Hewson's Office.

Orders per mail will meet with prompt attention. Address to

B. W. HEWSON, *Petersburg.*

November 19.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		*Quan'ty rated*	*From D. C.*	*To. D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	3	5
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	-	gallon	1 50	1 75
Apple	-	do	28	30
Peach	-	do	45	50
Bacon	-	lb	6	7½
Beeswax	-	do		20
Butter	-	do	10	15
Bagging	-	yard	17	24
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	15	16
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	13	14½
Candles, Mould	-	do	14	
Cotton	-	100lbs	8¼	8 75
Corn	-	bushel	40	45
Copperas	-	100lbs	4 50	5
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel	85	90
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel	4 40	4 75
Fine	-	do	4	4 37½
Fish, Herrings (none	-	do		
Mackerel	-	do	5 50	7
Mullet, none	-	do		
Feathers	-	lb.	25	28
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	1 25	50
Country	-	do		50
Ginger	-	lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3 75	4
10 by 12	-	do	6	6 25
Iron	-	100 lb	5	6 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	2 50	3
Flotant	-	do	2	2 50
Lime	-	cask	2 50	3
Lard	-	lb	6	7
Leather, Skirting	-	do	27	30
Sole	-	do	25	28
Bridle	-	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar	-	lb	6½	7½
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	30	32½
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	7 50	8
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	-	bushel	22½	26
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	16	18
Linseed	-	gallon	75	80
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	18	20
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	8
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7 25	7 50
Others	-	do	7	7 25
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	45	50
Rice	-	100 lb	4	4 50
Rags	-	lb	5	6
Shot	-	Bag	2	2 25
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	10	11
Common	-	do	9	9 50
Loaf and Lump	-	lb	17½	20
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel		80
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	-	do	75	
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	10	15
Glauber	-	do	5	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	19
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-petre	-	do	12	18
Tallow	-	do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Manufactured	-	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box	14	16
Wheat	-	bushel	70	75
Whiskey	-	gallon		26½
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 50	1 75
Malega	-	do	70	80

U. S. Bank Notes ½ to ¾ pe. ct. premium.

☞NOTICE.

Groceries, Hats, Shoes, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York, and offers for sale at his old stand, South East Corner of Market Square:
Coarse and fine salts, molasses, hhds. sugar,
Lump sugar, Bags coffee, barrels Albany ale,
Qr. casks Malaga and Madeira wines, bags pepper,
Pimento, ginger, pearl ashe, cheese in casks & boxes
Irish potatoes, Dupont's F. & FF. gunpowder,
Cod fish, mould and patent shot, bar lead,
Scotch snuff, Spanish cigars, sup. Cavendish tobacco,
Bunch and bloom raisins.

Together with a general assortment of

West India Fruit, Hardware, Jugs, Crockery and Glass Ware.

He also offers for sale, at the Store next below his, on Person street, recently occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Hawley, a handsome assortment of Gentlemen and Boys' *FINE HATS.*

Ladies' and Gentlemens' coarse and fine *SHOES*, in great variety,
Boys' and negroes' do. do. do.
Crockery and glass ware, fancy soap,
Brushes and brooms, cotton cards,
Cap, letter and wrapping paper, &c. &c.

All which, together with his former stock of Groceries, &c., he is determined to sell at unusually low prices for cash or country produce.

DAVID SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 1, 1829. 43-tf.

For Sale,

10 Bbls Train Oil, 70 kegs white Lead,
3,500 bush. Turks Island and Liver. Salt,
50 bags Coffee, 50 ps. cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, 100lbs. seine and sewing Twine,
8 tons Iron, German and blister Steel,
25 kegs cut Nails, English Castings,
50 bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
25 hhds. Molasses, stone Jugs,
Hyson, imperial and gunpowder Teas,
Wines, Oils, Spice, window Glass,
Boxes of Soap, Starch, &c. &c.,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.

JOHN HUSKE.

October 14, 1829. tf.

THOMAS FOSTER,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he has recently returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has obtained the LATEST AND MOST APPROVED *FASHIONS*, and has made arrangements to receive them, through his friends at the North, as often as they are imported.

He has taken the shop on Green street, near the Bridge, and next door to Mr. James H. Hooper's office, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed in the most fashionable style.

Sept. 22, 1829—42 tf

☞ Two or three apprentices to the above business would be taken. T F.

Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers W. L. H.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Purchased on the most advantageous terms, and are now offered by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 8, 1829. 44tf.

Just Received,

On consignment, and for sale at low prices,

24 packages white and coloured Domestic Cotton Goods,
20 coils bale Rope,
3 bags Pepper,
2 barrels Copperas.

JOHN HUSKE.

Nov. 4.—3t

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES OF

DRY GOODS,

Which have been bought at the New York Auctions, and at the Boston semi annual Sale, which makes his stock now very extensive, perhaps not inferior to any in the State, embracing every description of the most fashionable and desirable of imported and American Goods; the variety being too tedious to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement, and the Subscriber's stand being so well known, that he thinks it entirely unnecessary to resort to the aid of a long and puffing advertisement. Among his Goods are a great variety of *Cloths, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Leghorn Bonnets, Shoes, &c.* The Subscriber can with confidence assure merchants from the country, that they will find it their interest to call and examine his stock.

JOHN McARN.

October 15, 1829 45tf.

N. B. Leghorn Hats, Men's Hats and Caps, and all kinds of Shoes. unusually cheap by the case.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Hall & Johnson

OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STOCK OF

Goods:

50 Hhds. Molasses,
15 do., 25 boxes and 20 bbls. Sugar,
25 bbls of loaf and lump do.
150 bags of Coffee,
20 do Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 tons Iron (assorted) from 1¼ to 11 inch.
3000 lbs. steel, various kinds,
1000 lbs. hoop and sheet Iron,
4 tons Castings, assorted,
150 sets wagon boxes, 1¼ to 4½ inch.
150 kegs cut Nails and Brads, 4d to 20d.
150 bags Duck and drop Shot,
3000 lbs. bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
20 crates Crockery, assorted,
200 doz. black Bottles,
40 doz. Ticklers, 250 do half pint Tumblers,
60 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
300 lbs Putty,
120 pieces cotton Bagging, 30 do. Osnaburgs
30 coils bale Rope,
15 boxes tin Plate, 300lbs. wire,
500 pair heavy trace Chains,
15 doz. Shovels and Spades,
200 sides sole Leather,
14 doz. calf and Morocco Skins,
150 reams foolscap, letter and wrapping Paper,
30 doz. patent coffee Mills,
30 do. scythe Blades and cutting Knives,
25 boxes cotton and wool Cards,
25 cases fur Hats, 12 doz. wool do.
1500 pair Shoes, 20 doz. Looking Glasses,
12 quarter casks Wine,
10 doz. hair and wire Sifters,
12 sets tanning mill Wheels,
Sperm, linseed and tanner's Oil,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
60 kegs white and red Lead,
1000 lbs. Spanish Brown and yellow Ochre,
500 do Alum and Pearlash,
200 do Spanish Rot. Indigo,
1000 do Madder.

Together with a large Stock of

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.

All the above stock is offered on the most favorable terms for cash, or country produce.

Fayetteville, October 22, 1829. 46tf.

Groceries, Paints, &c.

THE Subscribers have received by the late arrivals from *New York and Philadelphia*, in part, their stock of Fall Goods, the whole of which are daily expected, and will comprise a very general assortment of *GROCERIES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS and OILS*, all of which they offer to their friends and the public generally, at reduced prices for *Cash* or country produce, for which the highest market price will at all times be paid. Their stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz.

50 Hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars,
30 bbls. loaf and lump do.
220 bags prime green Coffee,
100 pieces Dundee and tow Bagging,
75 coils hemp bale Rope,
200 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted sizes,
150 bags Shot, assorted Nos.
10 do heavy Sumatra Pepper,
10 do Jamaica Spice,
8 do race Ginger,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
2 hhds. green Copperas,
2 ceroons Sp. flt. Indigo,
1 case impl. and G. P. Teas, in 2lb cannisters
15 quarter boxes imp G. P. & Hyson Teas,
10 boxes yellow Soap,
30 do Windsor and variegated do.
40 mats Cassia,
50 boxes Glass,
25 kegs Orange Powder,
1 cask Salt Petre,
1 do Epsom Salts,
1 bbl. fresh Tamarinds,
6 boxes Chocolate,
2 do Eng Mustard in cannisters,
25 do mould Candles,
10 do Whittemore's cotton Cards, No. 10,
10 casks Cheese,
150 reams wrapping Paper,
60 do foolscap and letter do.
20 whole and half bbls. Mackarel, Nos. 1 & 2,
3 pipes Cognac brandy, Seignette & Dupuy brands,
6 half qr. casks do. a new & superior article,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
15 bbls. country do.
2 hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. Orleans do.
15 bbls. N. E. do.
1 pipe Madeira,
6 qr. casks Sherry & Teneriffe,
6 half qr. casks dry Malaga,
6 whole do sweet do. } *WINES,*
3 qr. casks old Port,
15 tons Swedes, Eng. and Country Iron,
3 do. Hollow Ware, assorted,
½ do. Shear Moulds,
25 crates and casks crockery and glass Ware,
500 bushels Liperpool Salt,
150 sacks do.

American, German, English, and cast Steel, Shovels and spades, smith's vices, anvils and bellowses, frying pans, weeding hoes, trace chains, curry combs, wire and hair seives, bed cords, leading lines, axes, cross cut and mill saws, tin plate, Span. brown, Venetian red, lamp black, Spanish white, white lead in oil and dry, chrome yellow, chalk, logwood, train oil, lamp oil, linseed oil, opodeldoc, Bateman's drops rhubarb, opium, gum arabic, cloves, nutmegs, &c., &c., with a variety of other articles which will form as general and as extensive an assortment as can be found in this market.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

Also, on Consignment,

25 cases men's fashionable FUR HATS.

Fayetteville, October 8, 1829. 44tf.

Notice.

WHEREAS, by a Deed of Trust made and executed to the Subscribers, on the 28th day of last month, by *Jesse & Stephen Birdsall*, all their Real and Personal Estate, Stock of Goods in this place and at Raleigh, Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. as therein expressed, were assigned to us, in Trust, for the purposes named in said deed.

Now, therefore, this is to require all persons indebted to the said firm of J. & S. Birdsall, to come forward and pay the same without delay to J. Birdsall, whom we have appointed our Agent for the purpose of collecting the debts and settling the accounts—and for the further purpose of disposing of the Stock of Goods now on hand, which he will continue to do at very reduced prices, previous to the time of sale of the whole property, contemplated for next month.

JOHN McLERAN,
HUGH McLAURIN, } Trustees.

June 11, 1829. 27tf.

The Christian ALMANACK,

FOR 1830,

"Embraces, besides all the astronomical and other useful matter contained in the common Almanacks, much important instruction and information, of a moral and religious kind, adapted to the wants of all classes of the community," for sale, wholesale and retail, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

October 8. 44tf.

Blanks for sale.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1830.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 17, 1829.

Debtors.

HAVING appointed Mr. *John J. Nicholson* to close and collect all debts due me, I must urge all those who are indebted to make immediate payment, or suits, from necessity, must be instituted

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1829. 40-tf.

N. B. My Stock of GOODS, consisting of a useful variety, will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, wholesale or retail.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *FALL GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Fall of 1829, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6 4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4 4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6 4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians. for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4 4 5 4 and 6 4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3¼ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7-4 8 4 9 4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
1 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3 4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribon
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
150 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles,
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with
Silver thimbles and pencil cases. Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 30, 1828.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and control of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf

Subscription

For encouraging the introduction of the culture of the Grape Vine into the United States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long-Island, six miles from New York, on the road to Fort Diamond, where he now has, in full cultivation, a Vineyard of 40 acres of ground, containing a stock of 65,000 Grape Vines, and a Nursery of 72,000 Grape Vine Roots, comprising sixty two varieties, selected in Europe, between 40° and 50° N. latitude, and having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the departments of the Gironde, Lot, and Garonne, *in France*, 45° N. Lat., proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of April next.* The Roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the Roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root, for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than fifty.—*Roots only two years old*, shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 1-¼ for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.

Letters not received unless *POST PAID.*

Mr. A. Loubat's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the Making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the United States, and his Agents will furnish them, *gratis*, to subscribers.

Subscriptions received by E. J. HALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Auction & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
5 do. superior St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
25 do. St. Domingo, do.
20 do. and 10 bbls. old white, do.
20 barrels loaf Sugar,
20 do. Coppers,
10 casks Rice,
10 bags black Pepper,
5 do. Alspice,
50 kegs cut Nails,
40 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coil of bale Rope,
12 qr. chests Hyson Tea,
10 do. imperial and gun powder Tea,
25 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles,
3 qr. casks Port Wine.

October 8, 1829. 44tf.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown, Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

Mr. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats as from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where *Cold and Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup; as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829—12tf

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829. 21tf.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle work, Drawing and Painting She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130.

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.